# PATENT COOPERATION TREATY



# **PCT**

### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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Anslation internation	TIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINA	ATION REPORT		
	(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)			
Applicant's or agent's file reference		FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of Internation Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/		
International application No. PCT/FR2003/001418	International filing date (day/month/year) 07 mai 2003 (07.05.2003)	Priority date (day/month/year) 07 mai 2002 (07.05.2002)		
International Patent Classification (IPC) o B32B 17/10	or national classification and IPC			
Applicant	SAINT-GOBAIN GLASS FRANCE	3		
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#### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

## PCT/FR2003/001418

I. Basis	of the rep	prt	
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	the intern	national application as originally filed	
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in the	t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	the description, pages the claims, Nos the drawings, sheets/fig ort has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**  theets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not content sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to	under Article 14 are referred to ntain amendments (Rule 70.16
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#### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.
PCT/FR 03/01418

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Novelty (N)	Claims	3, 4, 5, 8-11	YES
	Claims	1, 2, 6, 7	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	3	YES
	Claims	1, 5-9	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-11	YES
	Claims		NO

- 2. Citations and explanations
  - 1. Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: US-A-3630809 D2: GB-A-1470844

2. The international application concerns laminated glazing which comprises a tinted binder layer, a transparent binder layer and, between these two layers, a film as an intermediate layer used to separate the two binder layers. Owing to this separation, optical disturbances observed at the edge of the coloured layer and of the transparent layer are eliminated.

#### PCT Article 33(2) and (3)

3.1 Claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 lack novelty with respect to the disclosure in D1.

Figures 1 and 2 in D1 show laminated glazing that contains an infrared-reflecting  $C_2$  film arranged between two adhesive layers (3, 15), which are preferably made of polyvinyl butyral (see the

explanations in column 4, line 69 ff.) and connect the anti-sun film to two sheets of glass.

3.2 The problem addressed by the present invention is that of preventing optical disturbances caused by fluctuations in the thickness of the adhesive layers.

It would appear that these disturbances are the result of a particular effect of the interaction between a tinted adhesive film and a transparent adhesive film when these films have been produced by a method which gives rise to surface features well known in the art of laminated glazing, that is, a certain degree of roughness.

D2 (page 3, lines 9 to 39) indicates that a smooth surface is produced on one face of an intermediate layer which is to be printed with a tint. No mention is made of disturbances.

The step of introducing an intermediate film that separates the two adhesive layers solves the problem of interest.

This film would appear to reduce interaction between the two layers.

This effect is to be expected when the thickness of an intermediate layer is such that any interaction between a first adhesive film and a second adhesive film is impossible.

A laminated structure comprising, for example, three glass sheets of approximately the same thickness,

separated by two adhesive intermediate films, is equivalent to two individual glazing units.

It is unexpected for one intermediate film to influence another through the glass in the centre of the laminated structure.

Clearly, this problem does not arise.

The use of an intermediate layer which is rigid and can itself be considered a rigid glass sheet thus does not involve an inventive step; see the current claim 5. Since the features of claim 5 are included in claim 1, the same conclusion applies to the independent claim.

- 3.3 Since no limits are provided for the thickness of the intermediate layer, it would appear that the requirements of PCT Article 33(3) cannot be met.
- 4. Claims 2, 3 and 6 are not supported by the description (PCT Article 6).